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MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 4.

PORTLAND, ME., OCT. 16, 1899.

No. 10

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

OCTOBER.

When come October days,
The grey solemnity of autumn lends
The sadness of a tale that sadly ends;
The dove's call is the softer for the tone
That hints of old regrets and hearts alone;
The cricket's dining rises like the gong
That sounds from some retreating fairy throng:
Across the hills there hangs an azure haze,
As some vast web in prehistoric days:
And echo answers all sounds readily,
As though the world, too, heaves a sob and sigh
When come October days.

When come October days,
The nuts drop to the splashing pools where trout—
Napoleons of their spheres—the minnows rout;
The wagons to the orchards go and come,
Where children's voices mellow to a hum;
The flecks of sun and shadow lie like scales
Upon the road that crawls on through the vales;
The leaves fall—hiding deeper from our view
The forms and faces of the ones we knew;
And we reflect we're nearer to the time
When hearts shall feel no chill as of the rime
When come October days.

—[Will T. Hale.]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

Naval, 184, Kittery. David G Walker, m; Henry I Durgin, sw; C Clifford Muchmore, jw; Levi L Goodrich, sec.

Bingham, 199, Bingham. Edwin O Vitum, m; Samuel A Smith, sw; David G Bean, jw; George C Miller, sec.

Unity, 58, Thorndike. Phineas P Shibles, m; Daniel H Clark, sw; Lincoln G Monroe, jw; John N Tilton, sec.

Mount Olivet, 203, Washington. Thomas Sukeforth, m; Willis E Deering, sw; Walter Morse, jw; Wm M Staples, Razorville, sec.

Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. James M Day, m; Arthur C Ricker, sw; George W Q Perham, jw; James L Bowker, sec.

Neguenkeag, 166, Vassalboro. Willis B Crosby, m; George D Cook, sw; George S Perkins, jw; Charles A Stilson, sec.

Rural, 54, Sidney. Wm P Marble, m; J Emery Nash, sw; Herman A Faught, jw; James F. Warren, sec.

Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Thos T Jenkins, m; Geo E Ring, sw; Frank E Lane, jw; Irving W Gilbert, sec.

Publicly installed Sept 27th by D D G M Charles B Adams. Grand Master Winfield

S Choate was present and addressed the assembly.

Liberty, 111, Liberty. Percy Leman, Libertyville, m; Albert D Ramsey, Center Montville, sw; Willis J. Greeley, jw; Ambrose P Cargill, sec.

Lebanon, 116, South Norridgewock. Chas W Farrand, m; Eben S Miller, sw; Ernest W Gilman, jw; Charles A Ward, sec.

Publicly installed by D D G M Granville D Perkins.

Chapter Elections.

Bradford, 38, Auburn. Geo E McCann, HP; Henry W Oakes, K; John R Webber, sc; John H Merrill, sec.

St George's, 45, Liberty. Arthur H Norton, HP; Aaron B Ripley, Searsmont, K; Loxley T Ness, West Searsmont, sc; Ambrose P Cargill, sec.

Teconnet, 52, Waterville. Chas F Longman, HP; Herbert B Holland, K; William H Loud, sc; John A. Lang, sec.

Androscoggin, 34, Livermore Falls. E A Goding, HP; Edmond Eaton, K; George O Eustis, sc; Charles H Randall, sec.

Commandery Elections.

Portland, 2, Portland. Chas D Clark, ec; Fred E Sanborn, GEN; Abner W Lowell, cc; John S Russell, rec.

Corner Stone.

Clinton, Sept. 25.—The corner stone of the Clinton library, with ceremonies under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Master Masons of Maine, Grand Master W. S. Choate and suite officiating, was laid today in the presence of many spectators, Hon. W. W. Brown of Portland, a native of the place and the donor of the building and its site to the town, being present.

The ceremonies took place at 10.30 o'clock. A parade was held with Frank L. Bessy as chief marshal, and the column, including besides the masonic bodies, the boy's temperance league, the Grangers, the public school teachers and pupils, prominent citizens in carriages, and the grand masonic officers of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

When the line reached the library lot, the exercises were opened by the Rev. E. E. Whitman. The masonic ceremonies then took place. A sealed casket with many important papers was consigned to a receptacle in the corner stone, and an address was delivered by Grand Master Choate.

A historical sketch of Clinton was read by Rev. James A. Weed, and then Hon. W. W. Brown was introduced. He was greeted by round after round of applause. He delivered a brief address.

The ceremonies closed with a benediction

by Rev. A. Dodge and were followed by a collation in the Town House, served by the house wives of Clinton.

Hiram Lodge, of South Portland, with their families and friends had their annual outing at the beach Aug. 9th, with an attendance of 250.

Sixty members of Warren Phillips Lodge of Cumberland Mills, made an excursion to Spurwink Aug. 19th, and enjoyed a clam-bake.

Atlantic Lodge, of Portland, had its 17th annual clambake at Spurwink August 26th, 150 members going out in barges and buckboards. The day was fine, and the occasion was enjoyed.

St. Elmo Commandery, of Machias, entertained St. Stephen Encampment, of St. Stephen, N. B., and Hugh de Payens Commandery, of Calais, August 11th. The visitors returned home in the evening after a very pleasant day.

St. Omer Commandery, No. 12, of Waterville, celebrated its 25th anniversary, Oct. 13th, entertaining Trinity Commandery of Augusta and Dunlap of Bath.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—New Brunswick Council of St. John, met 11th August and elected W. B. Wallace, T. I. M.; B. S. Black, R. I. M.; W. C. R. Allan, I. M.; H. D. McLeod, Recorder. They were installed by Grand Master John A. Watson.

The Grand Council met August 21st at St. John, when the constitution was changed making the title the Supreme Grand Council of the Cryptic Rite of the Maritime Provinces. It will control the rite in the Provinces, and also will control the Red Cross or Babylonish Pass. The following officers were elected: Robert Marshall, Grand Master; Arthur I. Trueman, Deputy G. M. for New Brunswick; Wm. M. Black, Deputy G. M. for Nova Scotia; Donald Darrach, Deputy G. M. for P. E. Island; John A. Watson, Gr. Recorder. The proceedings for 1897-8-9 are to be published at once.

Yarmouth Council at Yarmouth, N. S. was organized Sept. 14th. Thomas V. B. Bingay, T. I. M.; Edgar J. Vickery, Recorder.

New councils will be soon organized at Frederickton, N. B., and Annapolis, N. S.

The success of the scheme of a Masonic Maritime Union seems now assured.

Books, Papers, etc.

—*The Maine State Year Book* for 1899 contains 1000 pages and is two inches thick. As it is printed in very fine type it answers more questions than the most voluble person could ask in a year. It was a little late this year, on account of the sheets burning in the bindery. Luckily it is all kept in type so it was only necessary to print the edition over again. It is very welcome because it contains a business directory of the whole State, and one wants the changes yearly. Our file of year books runs back many years, and it is interesting to see how it has grown. For 1841 we have a volume of 248 pages compiled by Samuel L. Harris. It was presented to Ira Berry, Esq., with the respects of the Compiler. It was printed by A. Shirley, Portland. Edward Kent was Governor, but we could write a volume about it. Most of the men mentioned are dead. The State has increased 25 per cent. in population, but the year book has increased 400 per cent. in bulk. That is because the present book gives more information; but Samuel L. Harris thought he gave a great deal, and he did. He did not give a business directory of each town, and that makes the book invaluable. If the Chaldean libraries which they are digging up should turn out such a year book as this what a mine of information it will be. We may reasonably hope that some of these will turn up when our history is being investigated five or six thousand years hence. In the meantime they are handy to have in the house, and Grenville M. Donham, 185 Middle St., Portland, will be happy to supply them by mail postpaid on receipt of \$2.

—*Commissioner of Labor*, 13th annual report, 1898, received from Col. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner. Subject, Hand and Machine Labor. There are two octavo volumes of over 1600 pages, a large one of tables and a small one of results. The final conclusion seems to be that a larger number of persons are employed to meet the increased demands than would have been employed to meet the limited demands of hand labor. Thus our wants increase as fast as invention increases the supply and the millennium is postponed. Luckily this cannot hold fully true in food products, as we can eat but little more than our ancestors, so that the surplus must go to the hungry. It is hard on those simple races who must still compete with hard labor against our machine labor, and blessed are those who are born in the country of invention, where wages go up as supplies grow cheaper.

—A sketch of the life and character of Constantine the Great, by Geo. W. Warvelle, prepared for the Grand Imperial Council of Illinois, Chicago, 1899, is received from the author. It is an impartial history, "naught extenuating, and naught set down in malice."

—The proceedings of the 29th annual

re-union of Masonic Veterans of Connecticut, at Masonic Home, Wallingford, June 22d, is received from William Wallace Lee, Ven. Master, through the Secretary, N. N. Lewis.

—*The Cosmopolitan* for October has an interesting and able article on Christian Science. It has also an excellent article on Cagliostro, which will be of interest to the craft. The Lady in the Box, by Frank R. Stockton, is after the idea of the Man with the Broken Ear. The other articles are up to the usual standard and the illustrations are first class as they always are. John Brisben Walker, editor, Irvington, N. York \$1 a year, 10c. a number.

LONG HILL, CONN., July 30, 1899.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:—Your welcome little sheet for July is at hand. I noticed your item on page 68 in regard to the oldest mason.

I wish to again bring forward the claims of Bro. George Blakeman of King Hiram Lodge, No. 12, of Derby, Conn. Initiated Nov. 13th, passed Dec. 18, 1820, raised March 21, 1821, exalted in Solomon Chapter, No. 3, May 20, 1822, Master in 1827, signed the Masonic Declaration of 1831, together with 55 others of King Hiram Lodge, attended the reunion of veterans two years ago. About 100 years old; quite feeble.

Fraternally,

JOHN L. BEARDSLEY.

He can probably be considered as No. 2.

GRAND LODGE OF WASHINGTON.—The following are the comments of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond upon the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, rescinding its resolutions in regard to Negro Masonry, in his correspondence report for 1899:

"When the action of 1898 was announced in the newspapers, the report was received with incredulity among masons all over the country. It seemed incredible that a Grand Lodge could so far depart from her masonic duty to the craft, and especially to her sister Grand Lodges, as to recognize, as regular, clandestine lodges and their members in other jurisdictions; or that she should forget that principle of Masonic law, that they who consort with clandestine masons become clandestine themselves, precisely as mixing foul water with pure pollutes the whole. So when the report was confirmed by the official proceedings, as was natural the Grand Lodges took prompt and decisive action, and all in the same direction. When the accounts of their action reached Washington the attention of the brethren was aroused to the fact that their Grand Lodge had taken action in contravention of the laws of Masonry, which would inevitably destroy their good standing as masons, and at once they commenced to agitate the question of repeal. Their Grand Master made frantic efforts to break the force of the ac-

tion of his Grand Lodge by correspondence with other Grand Masters: but that was in vain. Brethren published and circulated documents for the information of others, with the effect that when the Grand Lodge met it was a foregone conclusion that it would retrace its steps, and again put itself in line with the regular Grand Lodges. The result was that the foregoing report was presented and adopted, 'the vote being almost unanimous.'

"It is manifest upon the face of it that the report was written by Grand Master Upton, and we shall so treat it. We, however, must say that to some extent we agree in opinions already expressed by others, that the committee, to let him down easily, in the kindness of their hearts, have gone further than masonic law justifies. However, there is no danger that the grandiloquent talk and implied threats will ever be practically carried out by that Grand Lodge, but they must be taken in a Pickwickian sense.

"The suggestion that the Report of 1898, was only the opinions and arguments of the committee and are not to be taken as the declarations of the Grand Lodge cannot be allowed. When a committee of a Body makes a report, and presents resolutions based on that report, and the Body accepts the report and adopts the resolutions, it thereby makes 'the opinions and arguments' of the committee its own.

"Coming now to the 'Declaration,' we are obliged to say that the first half of the 'Second' is absolutely untrue. There were no attacks upon the 'autonomy and sovereignty' of the Grand Lodge of Washington whatever: and the further statement, 'So long as an enemy is at its gate breathing threatenings and slaughter,' with all its grandiloquence, would be simply laughable, did it not, by implication, make a basely false accusation against a large number of our Grand Lodges. The action of all the Grand Lodges was wholly in sorrow and not in anger. The author of that report might just as well say that the jury which convicts, and the judge who is obliged to sentence a lawbreaker, are making an attack upon, and are enemies to, him. It is true that we have had reason to know that Grand Master Upton considers adverse criticism of his acts or of what he writes, as necessarily proceeding from personal hostility to himself; but the idea that when other Grand Lodges say to his Grand Lodge 'You are consorting with clandestine masons in our jurisdiction, and until you cease to do so, we cannot hold masonic correspondence with you,' those Grand Lodges are attacking the 'autonomy and sovereignty' of the Grand Lodge of Washington, or are its enemies (even without being 'at its gate breathing threatenings and slaughter') is so preposterous, that we would not have believed that any one would write it, save perhaps for a 'roaring farce' in a boys' theatre.

"It is a pity that the 'Third' is *smeared* by speaking of the 'attacks of misguided brethren.'

"As to the 'Fifth,' we have not seen any action by any Grand Lodge, nor heard of any, which called for the repeal of that resolution: in fact, almost every Grand Lodge, that acted upon the matter, substantially stated that that resolution has been law from the first.

"As to the paragraph following the resolution, we apprehend that the clause 'those Grand Lodges whose laws forbid the initiation of men of a certain race' must be amended so as to read 'that Grand Lodge,' &c., for upon a careful examination of the Constitutions and Laws of the American Grand Lodges, we find that the statement is correct as to but one Grand Lodge, whose laws do, in effect, prohibit the initiation of Negroes, Indians, and in fact men of any other race than the Caucasian.

"It is true that Bro. Inglesby, of South Carolina, in his Report on Correspondence expresses the opinion that the laws of his Grand Lodge forbid the initiation of men of color: the law to which he refers does not, in our judgment, sustain his opinion. The Constitution of his Grand Lodge provides that 'the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and the landmarks of the order, as set forth in the *Ahiman Rezon* of Bro. Mackey, shall be the governing principle of every lodge.' It is manifest that only the *landmarks*, as set forth in the *Ahiman Rezon*, are made law by this provision. But the landmarks as given in the *Ahiman Rezon* give no such law. It matters not what may be said elsewhere in the *Ahiman Rezon*; it is not a part of the law.

"But the laws of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky expressly provide that

"A candidate for initiation must be of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and a free-born white man."

"We confess to surprise at finding this clause in this Constitution: for we were familiar with the excellent treatise of Bro. Grant on the 'Ancient Landmarks,' and he gives as a landmark:

"Every candidate must be a man, free-born, of mature and discreet age, of good morals and report, possessed of intelligence, and having the natural use of his limbs that will enable him to receive and impart craft mysteries."

"We knew, too, that this provision was not in the old *Ahiman Rezon*s adopted in Kentucky, and it seemed to us that if it had been introduced into the Constitution within the last forty years we should have noticed it. So we have looked to find its origin and believe that we have done so. A committee reported in 1858, a revision of the Constitution, which was ordered printed in the Proceedings for action in 1859. In that revision the old law was continued: in 1859 the report was discussed, but final action postponed to 1860, when it was discussed, amended and adopted. The specific amend-

ments were not given in the Proceedings, but in the Constitution as then adopted we find the provision as it now reads. We believe that this was another of the shadows of the coming events of the succeeding years, and greatly regret that, when men's minds afterwards were calmed, the old provision was not restored. It certainly limits Masonry in that jurisdiction as it is limited nowhere else in the world.

"But beyond question, each Grand Lodge has the rightful power to add such limitations as it pleases to the limits in the landmarks as to who shall be eligible to be initiated in its lodges. Principle and usage both agree in this.

"The suggestion, therefore, in the report under consideration, that this limitation upon the eligibility of candidates places the Grand Lodge of Kentucky 'beyond the pale of Masonry' has no force.

"It is quite amusing, however, to notice the implication that at some future time the Grand Lodge of Washington may be of opinion that this law of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky places it 'beyond the pale of Masonry'; it is pertinent to inquire if the former will still maintain masonic correspondence with the latter, or will attack its 'autonomy and sovereignty,' or be an 'enemy at its gate breathing threatenings and slaughter.'

"The logic of the first part of 'Sixth' is very peculiar: but we have already noticed that. It is enough that the obnoxious resolution is repealed. We confess that with others we do not feel certain that we comprehend the remainder of the paragraph; the original writer of it seems to hold that lodges may hold masonic correspondence with such persons as they see fit unless prohibited by the Grand Lodge; but the law is precisely the other way; no lodge has a right to hold masonic communication with a person claiming to be a mason, hailing from a lodge under a body which has not been recognized by its Grand Lodge as a regular masonic body; and a Grand Lodge which allows its lodges to hold masonic communication with clandestine masons puts itself in the same position as if it expressly authorized them to do so.

"The 'Eighth' must be noticed, although we have already shown up its sophistry. That the Grand Lodge did, by express vote, 'recognize,' in the technical sense of that term, and in the usual manner, any of the Colored Grand Lodges, no one claims; but when a man claiming to be made a mason in a colored lodge under a Colored Grand Lodge, petitions the Grand Lodge of Washington to be recognized as a regular mason, and its committee reports that in its opinion he is a regular mason, and the Grand Lodge accepts that report and orders it to be sent to the petitioner as its answer to his petition, all assurances of its Grand Master and of itself that it has not practically and in the most effectual manner, recognized

the body under whose authority the petitioner claims to have been made a mason, as a regular Grand Lodge, will be 'in vain and worse than in vain.'

"The 'Tenth,' that seems so terrible, we can assure our brethren, is perfectly harmless, like the fire-works and tom-toms of old Chinese warfare.

"Of course the Grand Lodge of Washington has the power to do unmasonic acts; but it is equally as certain that, if it violates the laws binding upon all Grand Lodges, it will take the consequences, precisely as any other Grand Lodge would: it has the power to hold masonic communication with clandestine masons, but if it does, its masons will take the consequences, precisely as other masons would. Nor will the false history and erroneous law in the last two sentences, be of any avail to avert those consequences.

While we have no idea that the Grand Lodge of Washington will ever again undertake to practice the doctrine adopted in 1898, and to a certain extent reaffirmed in this report of 1899, and while the latter, standing upon its own merits or the authority of its author, would call for no notice whatever, yet as it is signed by the committee and adopted and published by the Grand Lodge, and considering the vast importance of the subject matter of it in connection with the harmony of the Fraternity, we have deemed it necessary to discuss it, and to speak plainly in spite of the unpleasant nature of the task; and if our brethren of the committee deem that we have written more warmly than masonic courtesy warrants, we can only say that we have done so in sorrow, and because in our view the welfare of Masonry—in our judgment superior to all considerations of courtesy—absolutely demanded it. And we desire to say further, that the very large majority of the craft in Washington are entirely blameless in this matter. The report of 1898 came into the Grand Lodge under such circumstances that it could scarcely be expected that it would challenge opposition, especially as immediate action upon it was taken. But the manner in which the craft rallied to undo the wrong, is worthy of all praise. The only regret is that the Grand Lodge, while fully rescinding the erroneous legislation, should have allowed the author of the mischief to repeat his false theories and to indulge in unwarranted denunciations of sister Grand Lodges.

"We include in this statement our first report on this subject, after re-examination of it more than once. We find only one modification to make. The Grand Lodge of England has not gone so far in the direction of declining to maintain lodges in the territory of a new Grand Lodge as our language implies, and as we had understood from its action in the New Zealand case. We refer to our review of England for a more complete statement."

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.

Every Master needs the new edition for the latest decisions regarding masonic law.

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 Commander Herbert Harris has changed his residence from East Machias to Brunswick, and his address will now be Herbert Harris, No. 31, Federal Street, Brunswick, Maine.

The Masonic Temple, at Lincoln, Nebraska, was burned in the early morning of Sept. 16th, and the lodges lost everything.

General John Corson Smith favors us with an invitation to the fourteenth annual assembly of the Illinois Veterans, at his hospitable mansion in Chicago, Oct. 25th, where we trust they may have as good a time as usual. We cannot ask more.

Freemasonry has been placed under a ban by the government of the Republic of Salvador on account of the hatred of the minister of Foreign Affairs for the United States Consul.

Thomas R. Williams, the veteran Secretary of Island Lodge at Isleborough, is eighty years old and still a prompt and efficient officer. He has been Secretary for fourteen years.

SEWARD J. STEARNS, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Maine in 1892 and '93, died at Norway, August 9th, aged 43 years. He had long been ill with Bright's disease. He was Judge of Probate for Oxford County, was Treasurer of the Norway Savings Bank, first selectman of the town, and prominent in other ways. He left a wife and two children. As a mason he had been very active in Norway, and his long service in the Grand Chapter had made him well known to the craft at large. He was a genial and kindly man, and was much beloved by his brethren.

Bro. John H. Brownell retired from the editorship of the *American Tyler*, August 7th, and the new editor says he is too modest to give his name at present.

Bro. Stephen J. Chadwick, Deputy Grand Master of Washington, is a son of the lamented Stephen F. Chadwick, who was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. The son is a lawyer in Colfax, Washington, and has been three times mayor of that city.

The *Masonic Review* of Cincinnati, has bought the list of the *Voice of Masonry* of Chicago, and will henceforth be issued as the *Masonic Voice and Review* at \$1.50 a year. There will be an office in both Cincinnati and Chicago.

Garden City Lodge, of Chicago, has bestowed \$20,000 in charity in the past twenty years. Grand Secretary Gil W. Barnard is the Secretary.

Supreme Council N. M. J.

The Supreme Council met at Philadelphia, Sept. 19th.

R. De Sayas Enrique was present as a visitor from Mexico, bringing the regrets of President Diaz for inability to be present. Isaac Stearns, Sov. Gr. Com. of Canada, was also present.

The address of Sov. G. Com. Henry L. Palmer showed 65 active members, three having died during the year, 650 honorary members, and 27,000 32° masons. He stated that the new territories of the U. S. were under Spanish masonic control, and that their status would require careful investigation. The year's receipts had been \$31,084, the expenditures \$17,560. Permanent fund \$181,268.98.

Tuesday afternoon sixty carriages took the visitors on a drive through Fairmont Park. At night the 33° was conferred upon a large class, including the Grand Masters of Ohio, Pennsylvania, the D. G. Master and Gr. Secretary of N. Jersey, and the Governor of Rhode Island.

On Wednesday night there was a banquet at Horticultural Hall, given by Philadelphia Consistory.

Bro. Charles E. Wheelan, Grand Master of Wisconsin, visited Maine about the first of October, and we had the pleasure of meeting him at our office.

The *Masonic Standard* says we are three years behind in our statistics of New York. We took them from New York proceedings 1898, page 194, and are very sorry that they were three years behind. Those for 1899 have come in since that publication. However, they were probably as late as the others and so were a fair comparison, which was what we were trying to make.

The *Freemason* of Los Angeles, California, is to be changed from a monthly to a weekly.

CUBA—Bro. Edgar S. Dudley, Judge Advocate at Havana, write us under date of August 15th: "The Masonic Fraternity is reorganizing and getting on firm basis in the island. An English speaking lodge has started under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, but I have not attended its sessions. I attended the semi-annual convocation of the Supreme Council (Scotch Rite) of Colon—'Supreme Conséjo de Colon para Cuba y de las Islas de las Indias Occidentales Españolas' (Supreme Council of Colon for Cuba and the other Spanish Islands of the Indias) and was honored July 23d by being made an Honorary Member of that body; and on July 30th by being made Honorary Member of the 'Asociacion de Veteranos Masones de la Isla de Cuba,' (Masonic Veteran Association.)

"The brethren seem to be very earnest, and are reorganizing with this sentiment as a basis, expressed by Grand Commander: 'We are here neither Spaniards nor Cubans, but Brethren.' Both Spaniards and Cubans were present. I was the only American.

"Bro. Woodruff, 33d, who was here, is at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor. He lost his brother, Major Woodruff, at Santiago a few weeks ago by yellow fever. We have cases here, but thanks to Divine Providence no epidemic yet."

The three principal officers of Richard Cœur de Leon Preceptory of Montreal came to Portland Sept. 2d, and presented St. Alban Commandery with an elegantly illuminated vote of thanks for its hospitality on St. John's day.

The Odd Fellows in this country have got ahead of the masons, their statistics showing 830,961 against 827,740 masons. They have the advantage of the benefit system, and of canvassing for candidates; but the masons are doing well enough, and only need enough candidates to keep their losses good.

Lafayette Lodge, of Readfield, lately had a bust of Lafayette presented to them by Washington Lodge, of Boston, and Lafayette Chapter of the Eastern Star, were invited in to see the presentation.

The suggestion is made that lodges all over the country should hold commemoration services to George Washington, Dec. 14th.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Templar correspondent Samuel H. Jumper, of Aberdeen, South Dakota, the last of July. He was paying a visit to his old Maine home, and attending the annual reunion of his old regiment, the 1-10-29th Maine. He has long been a banker in Aberdeen, and is now postmaster.

The members of Mary Commandery of Philadelphia, are designated as Mary's lambs.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.—The Supreme Grand Chapter of the Red Cross of Constantine held its 23d annual convention in Philadelphia, Sept. 19th. Josiah H. Drummond, Gr. Viceroy, Marquis F. King, Millard F. Hicks and Edw'd P. Burnham, were present from Maine. Grand Sovereign, John C. Smith of Chicago, presided. The next annual convention will be held at Boston, in Sept. 1900.

Joseph Warren Commandery of Roxbury with ladies, to the number of 90, spent three days, 18 to 21st, at Naples Inn, Naples.

Obituaries.

EDMUND T. MAHON, D. G. M. of Nova Scotia, in 1897, died at Halifax, March 8th, aged 62. He was buried at Ridgfield, Conn., beside his wife, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut taking charge of the funeral.

WALTER M. WRIGHT, Grand Scribe of the Gr. Chapter of Massachusetts, died at Orange, June 24th, aged 53. He was a physician of high standing.

GEORGE LEE, Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Maine near Connecticut, and Past Grand Treasurer of the Gr. Chapter of Connecticut, died at Hartford, Jan. 26, 1899, aged 79.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, LL. D., of Richmond, P. Q., Canada, died at Hartford, Conn., in August. The body was taken to Richmond where it lay at the Town Hall, and hundreds of citizens took a last farewell of it. He was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, holding the position nine years. He was also the first Grand Principal of the Grand Chapter of that Province. He was the author of "The Outlines of the History of Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec, (1892.)"

DELOS A. MONFORT, of St. Paul, Minn., died at Atlantic City, N. J., whither he had gone for his health, Aug. 26, in his 64th year. He was a banker in St. Paul, and was Gr. Commander in 1876.

HENRY CLAY CLEVELAND, Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, died at Rock Island, Aug. 15th, aged 55. He was born in Woodstock, Vermont, Oct. 25th, 1844, and served in the first and sixth Vermont regiments in the civil war, enlisting as a private and coming out brevet captain.

HASTON TWOMEY, Grand High Priest of Texas in 1884, died at Woods, Texas, June 14th, aged 75. He was a native of Tennessee. He was a Confederate veteran, and later a Methodist minister.

CHARLES R. BAGG, Grand Master of the Gr. Council of Michigan in 1889, and Gr. High Priest in 1893, died at Detroit Aug. 20th, aged 61.

JAMES B. AUSTIN, G. H. Priest of Missouri in 1887, died in St. Louis Sept. 2d. He was born in Bellebrook, Ohio, May 9, 1836.

WILLIAM McMICKEN, Gr. Treasurer of the

Grand Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Washington, died at Olympia, Sept. 9. He was born in Youngstown, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1827. He was a captain in the civil war, and had been Surveyor General. He had been Gr. High Priest of the Grand Chapter.

ALVIN HAYNIE, Grand High Priest of Missouri in 1895, died at Clinton, Oct. 2d. He was born in Winchester, Illinois, March 3, 1847, and was a lawyer by profession. He was a District Lecturer and Dist. Deputy Grand Master in the lodge.

JOHN S. CROSS, Grand Master of Michigan in 1890, died at Bangor, Mich., Sept. 18th. He was born in Bangor, May 4, 1849. He was a civil engineer by profession, but was in the real estate and insurance business after 1873.

MERIDEN, CONN., Aug. 1, 1899.

STEPHEN BERRY.

Dear Sir and Brother:—In the last number of the Token mention is made of Wm. Cook of Newport, R. I., as the oldest mason living, which is probably correct, but erroneous as to the next one. I presume you get our Veteran Proceedings each year, as I give your name to the Secretary and ask him to send them to you. In the proceedings of 1897, you notice the attendance of George Blakeman. He is still living in fairly good health. Made a mason November 13, 1820; P. Dec. 18, 1820; R. Mch. 21, 1821; made a R. A. Mason May 20, 1822; W. M. of his lodge 1827; a member of Connecticut Legislature, 1847; will be 100 years old Oct. 10th next; is the only one now living in Connecticut of the more than 1200 signers of the Declaration of 1832. But there is one other, Edwin Sturges, living in East Lee, Mass., and was April 1st last 91 years old; made a mason July 24, 1828; is said to be feeble and evidently the end is not far away. Jemuel Woodruff, whose name you will see in that list, died Jan. 4 last, 94 years old. He was also a signer of 1832, but his name was incorrectly printed John. See Storer's Records of Freemasonry in Connecticut, Vol. 1, page 456. Lee and Sturges were made at the same time, and that town, Buckbersted, is my native town. On page 453, same volume, see Geo. Blakeman. If you do not get our Proceedings every year please drop me a postal and I will see that you are supplied so long as I am at the head of the Veterans, which from present appearances is to be life long. I am on my 21st year of service, and although I have often asked to be relieved and elect some one else, it falls on deaf ears. There is one answer, No! and so being in the minority I submit. I always look over the Token with interest, expecting to find something from our good friend J. H. Drummond, which I do, but do not always agree with him. Fraternally,

WILLIAM WALLACE LEE

The Scottish Rite re-union of Illinois takes place at Chicago. Nov. 14th, 15th, 16th.

The *Pacific Mason* copies our remarks about the Grand Lodge of Washington, and says:

The spirit of this article is in marked contrast to those quoted from the * * * * and we appreciate its tone of brotherly love and kindness. But we are surprised at some of Bro. Berry's statements; for instance he states, "Because the negroes cannot be taken in as a mass, for a large part of them are not up to the desired standard."

We would kindly ask our brother, who has proposed to take the negroes or any other race into Masonry "as a mass"? No. That can never be done. Each individual petitioning for the degrees of Masonry is considered on his own merits.

This always has been the custom of Masonry.

Again our good brother reiterates: "Suppose the stories were true that we occasionally hear about Masonry among the Indians, the Chinese, the Arabians and other races, does anyone suppose we could recognize and take them all in?"

No. Of course we could not. No one, so far as we are informed, has proposed to do so.

We cannot take all of the white race. Thousands of white men are not eligible for the degrees of Masonry. This our venerable brother well knows. But he certainly does not mean in the quotation above that the worthy and well qualified "Indian," "Chinese" or "Arabian" is to be excluded from Masonry, because he is not of our race!

We do not think that Bro. Berry means to say that all negroes are "ignorant barbarians." We heartily agree with his statement, that "the way is narrow and the path is long" in overcoming the prejudices and subduing the passions of the human race.

We alluded to the mass of negro masons, not to the negro race. The rescinded resolutions looked to recognizing negro Grand Lodges with their whole memberships. Otherwise they would have meant nothing, for any lodge can, and many do, take in negro candidates. We have received such as visitors in Maine lodges.

No, we do not mean that worthy candidates of any race are to be excluded, nor that negroes are ignorant barbarians, we only meant what we said.

EVIDENCE.—He devotes about three pages to a reply to Bro. Greenleaf, in relation to the origin of Speculative Masonry, and in this he falls into his usual error of demanding record proof, and he even goes so far as to assume that those old lodges had Secretaries! He seriously inquires what has become of their records. It is a rule of evidence that ancient writings, made soon after any particular occurrence or alleged occurrence, if they have remained long undisputed, are evidence in relation to such occurrence. Our brother assumes that Anderson must be corroborated or else his writings are entitled to no credit. The rule of evidence is precisely the contrary, and the same is true of the writings of Preston: and our brother, in our judgment, is very greatly in error when he calls for written evidence in relation to an institution which avowedly committed little or nothing to writing, and avowedly based its laws upon "the usages of the craft."—[Drummond's *Corr.*, 1899.]

HER OLD SPINET.

Within her old spinet lie hid
 So many quaint dead melodies,
 I think if she but raised the lid,
 Or idly touched the yellow keys,
 Their ghosts would throng the quiet room,
 Like the faint perfume of a rose
 That died in some forgotten June.

Within her old spinet is laid
 What memories of vanished times!
 In this same seat, in stiff brocade,
 One sang, perchance, her gallants' rhymes.
 I wondered if the powdered beau
 Who bent to murmur his applause,
 Felt the same passion that I know.

Sweetheart within your old spinet,
 I, too, methinks, will breathe my pain,
 So, when some idle day you let
 Your hands stray o'er the keys again,
 Haply they'll whisper back to you
 The story of one long forgot,
 Who worshipped where he dared not sue.

—[Life.]

Berry's Templar Statistics, 1899.

Grand Commanderies.	Subordinates.	Members.	Knights.
Alabama, May 10, 1899,	6	298	24
Arizona, Nov. 16, 1898,	3	162	36
Arkansas, April 18, 1899,	12	543	35
California, April 21, 1898,	36	3,101	167
Colorado, June 7, 1898,	25	1,666	54
Connecticut, Mar. 21, 1899,	11	2,593	147
Dist. of Col., May 9, 1898,	5	1,467	56
Florida, May 11, 1899,	7	229	23
Georgia, May 3, 1899,	10	737	50
Illinois, Oct. 25, 1898,	66	9,491	503
Indiana, April 19, 1899,	43	3,579	141
Indian Terr'y, Sept. 14, '98,	5	182	26
Iowa, July 12, 1898,	57	4,470	258
Kansas, May 9, 1899,	48	3,244	176
Kentucky, May 17, 1899,	25	2,147	121
Louisiana, Feb. 17, 1899,	5	373	32
Maine, May 4, 1899,	19	3,407	152
Maryland, Nov. 22, 1898,	12	1,234	61
Mass. & R. I., Oct. 27, 1898,	46	12,734	745
Michigan, May 24, 1899,	46	5,665	234
Minnesota, June 24, 1899,	25	2,662	185
Mississippi, Feb. 8, 1898,	14	483	27
Missouri, April 25, 1899,	55	4,400	266
Montana, Sept. 12, 1898,	8	374	23
Nebraska, April 13, 1899,	23	1,665	88
N. Hamp., Sept. 27, 1898,	11	2,162	112
New Jersey, May 9, 1899,	16	1,800	93
New York, Oct. 25, 1898,	58	11,670	808
N. Carolina, June 14, 1899,	12	405	23
No. Dakota, June 6, 1898,	8	449	39
Ohio, Sept. 14, 1898,	56	8,443	499
Oklahoma, May 10, 1898,	4	162	22
Oregon, Sept. 22, 1898,	6	399	17
Penn., May 23, 1899,	75	12,355	794
So. Dakota, June 16, 1899,	11	735	37
Tennessee, May 24, 1899,	16	991	31
Texas, April 12, 1899,	30	2,098	141
Vermont, June 13, 1899,	12	1,632	77
Virginia, Nov. 10, 1898,	20	1,486	117
Washington, June 8, 1898,	10	633	23
W. Virginia, May 10, 1899,	12	1,109	123
Wisconsin, Nov. 1, 1898,	27	3,042	171
Wyoming, April 12, 1899,	7	342	22
Grand En. sub's, 1898,	19	1,363	118
Total, in U. S., 1899,	1,022	118,182	6,897
Canada, Sept. 6, 1898,	37	1,832	148
Eng. & Wales, May, 1899,	119	2,702	.....
Ireland, 1899,	43	968	.....
Scotland, 1899,	21	525	.....
Victoria, Aus., 1895,	4	76	.....
Total in world, 1899,	1,246	124,285	.....

We had a pleasant call on the first of September from Bro. John H. Shaw, Preceptor of Occidental Council Kadosh, of Spokane, Washington.

Drummond's Lodge Statistics, 1898.

Grand Lodges.	Members.	Raised.	Died.
Alabama,.....	11,345	647	235
Arizona,.....	701	68	7
Arkansas,.....	12,522	640	254
British Columbia, ..	1,339	118	18
California,.....	19,542	1,244	396
Canada,.....	23,996	1,282	254
Colorado,.....	7,605	371	82
Connecticut,.....	17,232	673	172
Delaware,.....	2,176	86	27
Dist. of Columbia, ..	5,298	253	84
Florida,.....	4,187	251	81
Georgia,.....	18,611	1,071	.....
Idaho,.....	1,240	75	15
Illinois,.....	54,080	2,762	719
Indiana,.....	29,954	1,530	426
Indian Territory,....	3,450	319	48
Iowa,.....	27,907	1,356	352
Kansas,.....	19,888	1,037	245
Kentucky,.....	18,402	1,188	308
Louisiana,.....	5,415	323	126
Maine,.....	22,165	702	419
Manitoba,.....	2,669	192	25
Maryland,.....	7,784	420	114
Massachusetts,....	39,334	1,858	581
Michigan,.....	40,387	1,941	569
Minnesota,.....	15,908	741	218
Mississippi,.....	8,748	550	222
Missouri,.....	31,360	1,736	459
Montana,.....	2,850	181	22
Nebraska,.....	11,775	525	139
Nevada,.....	837	30	18
New Brunswick,....	1,757	82	30
New Hampshire,....	9,224	.....	170
New Jersey,.....	16,970	974	275
New Mexico,.....	881	53	9
New York,.....	95,480	5,681	1,536
North Carolina,....	9,842	677	142
North Dakota,.....	2,871	240	25
Nova Scotia,.....	3,383	176	41
Ohio,.....	42,848	2,418	636
Oklahoma,.....	1,450	128	9
Oregon,.....	4,946	229	60
Pennsylvania,.....	52,060	2,462	870
P. E. Island,.....	525	18	6
Quebec,.....	3,643	213	34
Rhode Island,.....	5,164	286	91
South Carolina,....	5,840	336	144
South Dakota,.....	4,460	242	37
Tennessee,.....	17,248	679	385
Texas,.....	27,718	1,233	459
Utah,.....	807	30	10
Vermont,.....	9,886	377	166
Virginia,.....	12,904	.....	249
Washington,.....	4,633	259	66
West Virginia,.....	6,251	420	144
Wisconsin,.....	17,226	802	258
Wyoming,.....	985	57	6
Total,.....	827,740	40,131	12,493

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:

Lodge Name	Copies.
St. Andrew's, Bangor,	22
Temple, Westbrook,	11
Hancock, Castine,	11
Ira Berry, Bluehill,	22
Cumberland, New Gloucester,	22
Rising Virtue, Bangor,	22
Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag,	11
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 Master of Indiana revoked the order against the Grand Lodge of Washington, July 27th, in accordance with the permission of the Grand Lodge when making the edict.

Bro. Josiah Drummond of Maine, a distinguished masonic authority, says "that a brother receiving assistance is under no obligation to refund the money." We most heartily agree with Bro. Drummond. The lodge which does charity and requires an I. O. U. for it does no charity at all, and had better open a pawnbroker's office in connection with its treasury. [*Commercial Appeal, Memphis.*]

Bro. Clifton M. Rogers, Secretary of Jonesport Lodge, at Jonesport, acknowledged the receipt of the Grand Lodge proceedings. It is not required, but it shows a thoughtful attention on his part.

Bro. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, visited Maine in July to attend the Labor Commissioners' Convention at Augusta, and stole time enough to spend a night with his old tent-mate, Major Ira Berry, at Diamond.

Dr. Robert B. Donaldson, of Washington, D. C., Past Grand Master, favored us with a call September 8th.

Pike's Peak Cryptic Pilgrimage.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 14th.—The pilgrimage of the host of the Cryptic Masons has come to an end. Pike's Peak was the centre of attraction with the Garden of the Gods a close second. Shortly after midnight on Thursday the masons began the ascent of the peak, and three trainloads were taken up over the Cog road in time to see that sight which is celebrated and famous all over the world—the sunrise from the summit of Pike's Peak. Two trains went up later in the morning and two went up in the afternoon, making seven trainloads of masons who ascended the peak during the day. Many of these were candidates for obligations for the ninth arch of Cryptic Masonry. The ceremony attendant upon their initiation was held in the open on the highest pinnacle of the peak and was witnessed by a great host of the initiated. Edward M. Wellington, thrice Illustrious Master of Ellsworth Council, was the central figure in this impressive ceremony.

After all the candidates had been initiated the masons repaired to the rock in which had been laid the receptacle for the documents and other data of the pilgrimage. It was a high rock situated with Schley rock on one side and Bryan rock on the other. A large hole had been hewn in the granite, and into this was placed a large bundle of documents, including the minutes of the pilgrimage and other data concerning Cryptic Masonry. After they had been placed in their receptacle a brass plate was placed over the hole and on it were engraved some Mystic characters which can be read only by members of the Order. The hole was then hermetically sealed, and the impressive ceremony was brought to a close. The vault is to remain intact for 100 years, when it is proposed that another pilgrimage shall be made to the summit of the grand old peak for the purpose of unsealing it and taking out the documents.

At the close of the ceremony the trains brought the masons to Manitou and from there they came to this city and took their special train for Denver, where the remainder of their ceremonies were carried out.

At night a grand exemplification of the Cryptic Rite degree was given at the Broadway Theatre, the costumes and accessories having been especially made for the occasion. The grand banquet was held at the Windsor.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD MASON.—The search for the etymology or derivation of the word *Mason* has given rise to numerous theories, some of them ingenious, but many of them very absurd. Thus a writer in the *European Magazine*, for February 1792, who signs his name as George Drake, lieutenant of marines, attempts to trace the Masons to the Druids and derives *Mason* from *May's on*, *May's* being in reference to *May-day*, the great festival of the Druids, and *on* meaning *men*, as in the French *on dit* for *homme dit*. According to this, *May's on* therefore means the *Men of May*. But this idea is not original with Drake, since the same derivation was urged in 1776 by Cleland, in his essays on "The Way to Things in Words," and on "The Real Secret of Freemasons."

Hutchinson in his search for a derivation, seems to have been perplexed with a variety of roots that presented themselves, and being inclined to believe that the name of *Mason* "has its derivation from a language in which it implies some strong indication or distinction of the nature of the society, and that it has no relation to architects," looks for the root in the Greek tongue. Thus he thinks that *Mason* may come from *Mao Saon*, *Mao Soon*, "I seek salvation," or from *Mystes*, "an initiate"; and that *Masonry* is only a corruption of the Greek word, *Mesouraneo*, "I am in the midst of heaven"; or from *Mazourouth*, "Mazorroth," a constellation mentioned by Job (xxxviii, 32) translated "the twelve signs," in the margin; or from *Mysterion*, "a mystery."

Lessing says in his "Ernst and Falk," that *Masa*, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies "a table," and that *Masonry*, consequently, may be said to be "a society of the table."

Nicholai thinks he finds the root in the low Latin word of the Middle Ages, *Masonya*, or *Masonia*, which signifies an exclusive society or club, such as that of the round-table.

Charles W. Moore, in the *Freemason's Monthly Magazine*, May 1844, derives *Mason* from *Lithotomos*, "a stone cutter." But although fully aware of the elasticity of etymological rules, it surpasses our ingenuity to get *Mason* etymologically out of *Lithotomos*.

Giles F. Gates sought for the derivation of *Mason* in the Greek word *Mazonas*, a festival of Dionysius, and he thought this was another proof of the lineal descent of the Dionysian Architects.

Wm. S. Rockwell, who was accustomed to find all his *Masonry* in the Egyptian Mysteries, and who was a devoted student of the Egyptian hieroglyphic system, derives the word *Mason* from a combination of two phonetic signs, the one being MAI, and signifying "to love" and the other being SON, which means "a brother." Hence he says, "this combination, *Maison*, expresses exactly in sound or word *mason*, and signifies literally 'loving brother,' that is, *philadelphus*, 'brother of an association,' and thus corresponds also in sense."

But all these fanciful etymologies which would have terrified Bopp, Grimm, or Müller, or any student of linguistic relations, forcibly reminds us of the French epigrammatist, who admitted that *alpina* came from *equus*, but that in so coming, it had considerably changed its route.

What is the true derivation of the word *Mason*? Let us see what the orthoepists, who had no masonic theories, have said upon the subject.

Webster, seeing that in Spanish *masa* means *mortar*, is inclined to derive *Mason*, as denoting one that works in mortar, from the root of *masa*, which of course gave birth to the Spanish word.

In low or Mediæval Latin, *mason* was *machio* or *macio*, and this Du Cange derives from the *maceria*, "a long wall." Others find a derivation in *machine*, because the builders stood upon machines to raise their walls. But Richardson takes a common sense view of the subject. He says, "It appears to be obviously the same word *maison*, 'a house,' or *maison* applies to the person who builds, instead of the structure built. The French *Maissoner* is to build houses, and *Massonner* is to build of stone. The word *Mason* is applied by usage to a builder in stone, and *Masonry* to work in stone.

Carpenter gives *Massom*, used in 1225, for a building of stone, and *Massonus*, used in 1304, for a *Mason*; and the Benedictine editors of Du Cange define *Massoneria* as "a building," the French *Maconnerie*, and "*Maconerius*," as Latomus or a mason, both words in manuscript of 1385.

As a practical question, the writer is compelled to reject all these fanciful derivations which connect the masons etymologically and historically with the Greeks, the Egyptians, or the Druids, and to take the word *Mason* in its ordinary signification of a worker in stone, and thus indicate the origin of the Order from the society of practical and operative builders. We need no better root than the Mediæval Latin "*Maconner*," to build, or "*Maconetus*," a builder.—[Notes and Queries.]

Our Thanks

IOWA.—Gr. Lodge, June 6, 1899, from Theo. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, Gr. Sec. Thomas Lambert, Sabula, Gr. M. 486 lodges, 28,430 members, 1,668 initiates.

MISSISSIPPI.—Grand Chapter, Feb. 1898, from J. L. Power, Jackson, Gr. Sec. Rev. John A. B. Jones, Magnolia, G. H. P. 113 chapters, 1,434 members, 135 exalted.

Grand Council, February 8, 1898, from J. L. Power, Jackson. Gr. Rec. Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, Gr. Master. 20 councils.

NEW YORK.—Gr. Lodge, June 6, 1899, from Edw. M. L. Ehlers, New York, Grand Sec., Wright D. Pownall, New York, G. M. 745 lodges, 98,180 members, 5,799 initiates,

NORTH DAKOTA.—Grand Lodge, June 20, 1899, from Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, Gr. Sec. John A. Percival, Devil's Lake, G. M. 55 lodges, 3,169 members, 351 initiates.

Gr. Chapter, June 22, 1899, from Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, Gr. Sec. Geo. L. McGregor, Fort Totten, G. H. P. 13 chapters, 926 members, 76 exalted.

Gr. Commandery, July 7, 1899, from Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, Gr. Rec. John Holmes, Valley City, Gr. Com. 8 commanderies, 501 members, 69 knighted.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Lodge of Sorrow, Gourgas Lodge of Perfection, Pittsburgh, June 24, 1899, from John Edgar Haines, Gr. Sec.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Grand Lodge, June 26, 1899, from Neil MacKelvie, Summerside, Gr. Sec. John A. Messervey, Charlottetown. Gr. 13 lodges 526 members, 18 initiates.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gr. Chapter, Feb. 14, 1899, from Jacob T. Barron, Columbia, Gr. Sec. F. T. Wilhite, Anderson, G. H. P. 19 chapters, 654 members, 59 exalted.

WASHINGTON.—Gr. Lodge, June 13, 1899, from Thomas M. Reed, Olympia, Gr. Sec. William M. Seeman, Fort Steilacoom, Gr. Master. 100 lodges, 4,949 members, 337 initiates.

Gr. Council, June 12, 1899, from Edward R. Hare, Tacoma, Gr. Rec. Carrin Dibble, New Whatcom, G. M. 6 councils, 228 members, 6 candidates.

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.

JOSEPH R. McMANUS, in Unity, July 29, aged 80. A member of Unity Lodge of Thorndike.

SEWARD S. STEARNS, in Norway, Aug. 9, aged 43. (See editorial.)

HERBERT G. FOSTER, in Waterville, Aug. 31, aged 39. A member of Waterville Lodge, Teconnet Chapter and St. Omer Commandery. He was a prominent citizen.

ARTHUR S. WOODWARD, in Alameda, Cal., Sept. 4th, aged 51 y. 7 m. A native of Eastport, Me.

GEORGE H. COLBY, in Portland, Sept. 15, aged 63. He was a naval veteran of the civil war, a mason, and for more than twenty years had been drawer tender of the Eastern Railroad bridge, having previously been baggage-master and conductor. He died suddenly in his chair as his wife had done several years before.

JOHN S. BRIGGS, in Mechanic Falls, Sept., a member of Tyrian Lodge.

FRANK A. KIMBALL, in Gardiner, Sept. 29, aged 57. A prominent physician, and a member of Maine Commandery.

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